

# THE TIMES.

—For President—  
**HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.**



## WHIG PRINCIPLES.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844.

We learn from the Jefferson Inquirer that the Governor has appointed **HENDERSON YOUNG, Esq.** of Lafayette county, to be Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and **JOHN H. STONE, Esq.** of Calloway, Judge of the 9th Circuit.

The long agony is over, and the disappointed expectants are again fairly free, and can now return like the sow, &c.

## ELECTIONEERING PAPERS.

The "Mill Boy"—"That same old Coon"—"Harry of the West."

We have received a prospectus for each of the above papers, with a request to give them an insertion in our paper; the crowded state of our columns prevents us from complying with the request of the publishers, but we give their papers a notice which we hope will be equally as beneficial to them and the public.

"THE MILL BOY"—is to be issued from the office of the "Missouri Republican," during the approaching canvass, at the low price of *fifty cents*. Its publication will commence early in the spring, and continue until the official vote for President and Vice President shall be received—when it will doubtless announce the election of the "Mill boy of the Slashes."

"THAT SAME OLD COON"—will be issued from the office of the "Missouri Statesman," price—*fifty cents*. "Those coons" were dear to our opponents in 1840, and if our friends will infuse the same vigor into the same old fellow, he will again, in the classic language of the representative of the "bee hive and looking glass," make the locos "bite the ground." Its publication will begin and continue about the same length of time as the "Mill Boy."

"HARRY OF THE WEST"—comes from the office of the "Lexington Express," and like the above papers, is intended to assist in elevating to the highest office in the gift of a free and enlightened nation, "Great Harry of the West," price—*fifty cents*. Publication to continue during the canvass.

The above papers will be conducted in an able manner, as they will have for contributors to their columns, men of known ability and acknowledged talent. We hope the whigs of Howard will extend to them a liberal support.

We have received the first number of the "Clay Bugle," a neatly printed sheet, published at Harrisburg, Pa. It is edited by Messrs. McCURDY & KNABB, and published weekly at the low rate of \$1.00 until after the Presidential Election. We are intimately acquainted with one of its editors, Mr. KNABB. He is a young man of fine talent—a spirited writer—and perfect gentleman. The "Bugle" must and will flourish, under his management. We wish him a host of subscribers.

The semi-annual statement of the Bank of Missouri and Branches is before the public. The immediate liabilities of the institution are \$2,421,312 30. The immediate resources, including gold and silver, matured exchange, and good debts from other banks, \$1,908,032 90—showing a deficiency of \$513,279 40—or, in Bank parlance, a sound and healthy condition. The profits of the Bank for the last six months, are \$39,405 34; or at the rate of about six and one quarter per cent. per annum. Of this sum the parent bank earned \$28,980 16, on a capital of \$863,470 74—or about six and three quarters per cent. per annum. The Fayette branch has earned \$7,278 17, on a capital of \$120,058 84—or about twelve per cent. per annum. The Palmyra branch \$2,700 41, on a similar capital—or about four and one half per cent. per annum. The Cape Girardeau branch has sunk \$553 39—occasioned, we presume, by just having gone into operation.

By the by, will either of the editors in St. Louis or Palmyra explain why it is that the branch in this place earns nearly twice as much as the parent bank in St. Louis, and nearly three times as much as the branch in Palmyra?

CONGRESSIONAL.—We have dates from Washington to the 5th. Gen. Jackson's fine bill is again occupying a considerable portion of the time of the House. Two attempts to alter the tariff failed in the House on the 3rd; the resolutions voted down were offered by Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, and Mr. Black of Georgia, requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to report bills on the subject. Mr. Black's resolution wished it so modified as to impose duties on imports on the principle of revenue only. The vote on Mr. Rhett's resolution stood—yeas 57; nays 112. On Mr. Black's—yeas 83, nays 84.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed, by a vote of 110 to 58, to bring in a bill re-establishing the Independent Treasury.

In the Senate, Mr. Atchison introduced a bill to extend the time for proving pre-emption rights. Also a bill changing the time of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, from the second Monday in January to the second Monday in December.

In the Senate on the 4th, the Committee on Public Lands, reported in favor of a grant of land for the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. A resolution offered calling for the instructions which had been given to our Minister in London in regard to Oregon, gave rise to some discussion which resulted in postponing the subject until Monday, the 8th.

In the House, an important vote was taken on a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to provide for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with discriminations in favor of revenue only. It was lost—yeas 84, nays 102.

The Senate did not sit on the 5th.

In the House, Mr. Adams and C. J. Ingersoll had a flare up on a point of order. Mr. I. wished the House to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson in 1815. Mr. A. was in favor of the House acting on the report of the Select Committee on the Rules, and after some remarks of a highly personal and exciting character, it seeming to be the wish of the House to consider the report of the Committee on the Rules, Mr. Ingersoll withdrew his motion.

Mr. Adams moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused to make the report of the Select Committee on the Rules the special order for Tuesday next, and the motion was carried—102, 78. Mr. A. then moved that the report be made the special order for Tuesday next.

[The Committee reported in favor of rescinding the "famous 21st rule," which prohibits the reception of Abolition petitions.] Mr. Dromgoole moved that the report be re-committed to the Select Committee.

Mr. Black of Georgia, with the view of testing the sense of the House, moved an amendment, that it be re-committed, with instructions to include the 21st rule in their report.

Mr. Houston moved the previous question, and a motion was then made to lay the whole subject on the table, which failed ayes 76, nays 108.

Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Clingman addressed the House at some length in favor of the right of petition, and at the conclusion of Mr. C.'s remarks,

Mr. Duncan obtained the floor, and moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

The last "Democrat," contains an editorial and three communications, on the subject of the party, organization, concession and compromise, &c.

One of the correspondents informs us that for the "next Sheriff," there are already in the canvass, Messrs. Thos. Jackson, Jeter, Elliott, and I think, Botts, Crigler, and others; and "for Senator and Representatives, in our next legislature, the old members, and a number of others are mentioned—say Capt. Bouldin, Mr. Robison, Col. Canole, Dr. T. Crews, Judge J. P. Morris, Mr. Ross, Mr. Minor, with many others."

Mr. Robison's claims are particularly and especially urged by his friends, because, we suppose, as the writer remarks, "he is a gentleman of that cast of mind whose modest reserve prevents him from pushing himself into notice."—Who did write that communication.

If democrats are to go from Howard, we have no objection to Mr. R. being one of them; but we are of opinion that he and all his political friends, by the advice and consent of the people, will remain at home.

The disposition appears to be great on the part of the democracy to serve the people, and the wire workers are going to have hard work of it to fix up matters—which will, eventually, through chinking, persuasion, trickery, &c., be accomplished. We anticipate some rare sport, however, in the settling of the matter, all of which shall be duly chronicled.

In Executive Session on 2d inst., the Senate confirmed the nominations of Mr. UPDEGRAFF as Secretary of State, and of Mr. NELSON Attorney General.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The propriety of calling a State Convention to revise the Constitution, is one on which the people should reflect and deliberate. It is of the very first importance, that, in a State pretending to be free, the representation should be equal. It is absurd and unjust, as well as grossly anti-republican, for one hundred men in one part of the State to have as much weight and influence in the Government as one thousand free citizens in another part of the State; yet such is the practical operation of our present Constitution. We hold it to be certain, that one freeman should have just as much weight and representation in our State Government as another, and that any other rule violates the first principles of a Republican Government. Yet our Constitution does so violate Republican Principles, and the inequality is every day becoming greater, and is purposely rendered so by corrupt politicians for the express purpose of obtaining an undue and unjust influence in the affairs of the State Government. A Convention is now proposed to the people. It is to be based on the True Republican Basis—Free White Population; and to secure this object, the members are to be elected by senatorial districts, instead of by counties. This Convention will equalize our representation, and make some other salutary changes in our Constitution. All friends of equal representation—and, in fact, all true republicans, must favor a Convention proposed for such purposes and upon such a basis.

In order that the people may vote understandingly, the law provides the details, and describes what kind of a Convention is proposed, and what kind of a measure the people are called on to vote for or against. The Convention, when once approved, will be the act of the people; and if they vote for its call, they will vote for it on the conditions prescribed in the law. Many would vote for a Convention of one kind, who never would vote for a Convention of a different description; and all persons must desire to know what kind of a Convention is proposed when they are called to vote upon a measure of such vast importance. It is just and fair that the law proposing the call of a Convention, should state the terms and conditions on which it is to assemble, the basis on which its representation is to be founded, and the manner in which its members are to be elected. It would be unjust and unfair to propose a Convention in any other manner; for, if it were done, the people would not know what they were voting for—they would be voting in the dark, and would be deceived by many false issues. But now the people are put on their guard—a fair issue is presented to them between equal republican representation on the one hand, and the unequal rotten borough system on the other. If the people vote for a Convention, they now know that they are voting for the particular kind of a Convention that is proposed and described in the law under which they vote, and that is the kind of Convention which they approve and adopt by their votes. Thus the election will be a fair one;—those who favor such a Convention will vote for it, and others against it.—[New Era.

The democracy of Cooper held a meeting on the 8th inst., in Boonville, which from all accounts, must have been one of the most amusing fights that has come off since his Excellency "let slip the dogs of war."

Delegates were appointed to the State Convention and Boonville recommended as a suitable place for the holding of the Convention. All the whig measures—except the District Question—were repudiated as a matter of course; and Benton puffed. They resolved they had entire confidence in the ability and integrity of all the democratic aspirants to the Presidency; that they would abide the decision of the National and State Conventions; that they were in favor of Districting the State for the election of members of Congress; that their confidence in Senator Benton was undiminished; that they preferred either King of Alabama or Polk of Tennessee for Vice President; that they were in favor of the re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury, &c. The vote for President stood—Van Buren 48; Johnson 40. On this subject the "dog fight" took place; and the Old Hunkers, as usual, got the better of the fray. The Benton resolution also kicked up a snarl, and notwithstanding no one voted against it, yet but a small fraction of those present voted for it, and most of them twice. The editor of the Register, who it appears was not present, gives a lengthy review of the proceedings, and concludes with the following:

"In conclusion, we have to say that the resolution expressing undiminished confidence in the pure democracy of Col. Benton, we do not subscribe to. There are many of his manoeuvres during the past year or so, which partake of anything but Democracy. Comment is unnecessary. If opposition to the District Question—Bills of pains and penalties—interference with the Press—the franking of newspaper circulars all over the country and calling some of the best democrats in the State 'insidious spies,' is not enough to diminish a man's confidence in his democracy, we know what is."

We rather suspect from the manner in which the following came into our possession, that some of our democratic friends refused to give it a place in their columns. Our motto is, "justice to all," and being governed by it, we feel bound to insert this, which we do, with the remark, that the other aspirants for office would do well to employ "Grand River" to lay their claims before the public.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 1st, 1844.

Messrs. BENSON & GREEN:—As this is New Year's day I like to see the ball in motion. I therefore make known through your columns the views entertained by a large portion of the north west in reference to the next candidate for Governor. Since the claims of some of the citizens of other portions of the State have been urged before the people as entitled to the gubernatorial office of our State—I for one must, and feel it my bounden duty, to lay before the yeomanry of our densely populated State, the claims of our highly esteemed citizen, Mr. William W. Compton, of Grand River, as being one of the best qualified men for the high and responsible office of Governor.

I must differ widely with some writers in the Glasgow "Pilot," in reference to whom shall be chosen from our midst and ranks for that high and dignified office. Mr. C. is a gentleman of sterling integrity, has made us an efficient member of the legislative body of our State. His claims loudly demand some office of profit and honor in our State; his past services to his country are enough alone. He has been found on all occasions laboring for his country's good, and always while a member of the Missouri Legislature, offering something before the House of vast interest to our whole community.

Mr. Compton's past services as a very obliging ferryman, across Grand River, are enough, alone, to elevate him to that high and responsible station which but few in the midst of our ranks ever rise to. A man to fill the office of Governor should be chosen from amongst the ranks of a thorough democratic region. Grand river is one of the most flattering democratic portions of our country. The adoption of some measures for the improvement of the navigation of Grand River—will be a source of greater public good to the bone and sinew of our country than any other measure that can be agitated in our next Legislature. Mr. C. will always be found an unflinching and sterling advocate of the opening of Grand River. He will always be found as accommodating and obliging, as when a ferryman, when he arrives to that eminence which his great claims entitle him to. Mr. C. was a man, before some of the candidates spoken of, who would like to fill the office, had he been in. Yes, he was in this county when it was a prowling wilderness. He has always been in reserve; he has always stood as the servant of the people of this wide State; he has never thrust himself on this community as a candidate for any office—his modesty has always taught him to stand off. The yeomanry of the country will bring his claims to bear at a proper time. Mr. C. has always been modest heretofore in urging his claims before the people of Democratic Missouri. He has always stood as I before said, the servant of the people. However disagreeable it may be to Mr. C. to become a candidate before the people—he is always found ready and willing to abide by the decision of his friends—if they say he must serve them, he will be found ready to do so. At a general contest he is one that comes out boldly as an independent democrat, belonging to no caucus and runs on his own hook.

## GRAND RIVER.

We should like to know—we have often begged to know, but always in vain—upon what hopes, or upon what principle is based the plan of successful Van Buren campaign for 1844, that did not exist in 1840. Mr. Clay, it seems to us, is just as certain of being elected over Mr. Van Buren in 1844, as Gen. Harrison was in 1840. True, it is Mr. Clay is not General Harrison. Nor is Mr. Van Buren of 1844, the Van Buren of 1840. He has not the same strength. He has not the same strength. His party now is not united on him as it was in 1840. He suffers under the disadvantage of having once been badly beaten. The powerful and corrupting patronage of the Federal Government which he wielded so fearfully in 1840, is now in the hands of one of the rivals of his own household. His own State stands with its vote recorded against him. He cannot show in the eyes of real capital to begin with. Again, the impression of the country is against him. There is a prestige in all great popular elections, that amounts to much. We Whigs feel far more certain of defeating Mr. Van Buren in 1844 with Mr. Clay, than we felt of defeating him in 1840 with General Harrison, not that Mr. Clay was then the strongest man, but because he is now not only the strongest man we can run, or could run, but because Mr. Van Buren is now about the weakest man that could be run against him. We go to the contest as certain of success as Napoleon's old soldiers did after the great Italian campaign against the Austrian Generals. Events will justify our confidence. It is very true, we know, that "the Democracy" is powerful, and has mighty numbers, but it has bad generals.—It is crumbling to pieces. It has no adhesion in it.—N. Y. Express.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—The "Missouri Register" of Tuesday says: "Last evening's mail brought the news of the escape from the Penitentiary, of nineteen prisoners, on the morning of the 15th, about half past 4 o'clock. The deputy Post Master, at Jefferson, it appears, barely had time to make a memorandum of the fact to the Post Master in this City, before the stage left. This lot makes about forty prisoners that have escaped from our Penitentiary within the last year. What does it mean?"

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—The Whigs of the 3rd Electoral District, composed of the counties of Chariton, Linn, Grundy, Livingston, Carroll, Ray, Caldwell, Davies, Clay, Clinton, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, and Holt, hold their Convention at Plattsburg, on the first Thursday in March next.

The Whigs of the 5th District, composed of the counties of Benton, Polk, Barry, Green, Taney, Pulaski, Newton, Dade, Crawford, Kinderhook, Ozark, Niangua, Wright and Jasper, hold their Convention at Bolivar, on the 4th Monday in March.

In the 6th District, composed of the counties of New Madrid, Scott, Stoddard, Cape Girardeau, Wayne, Perry, St. Genevieve, St. Francis, Jefferson, Washington, Ripley and Shannon, the Convention is to be held at Farmington, the 1st Monday in March next.

The other Districts have held their Conventions and appointed their Electors and Delegates.

A SCENE.—In the House of Representatives, on the 28th ult., during a debate on the subject of the Navy, Mr. JAMESON of Missouri, in the Chair—

Mr. BARNARD asked for tellers on his motion to proceed to the orders of the day; and tellers having been ordered and appointed—

The CHAIR put the question, and said that those who were in favor of the motion would pass through the tellers.

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, suggested that the usual practice of the House, in former Congresses, and, indeed, he believed, from the foundation of the Government, had been to pass between the tellers, and not through them.

The CHAIR, after a moment's reflection, acquiesced in the suggestion; and the mode of action was changed accordingly.

A SONG.—An observing citizen has imparted to us the fact, that he never knew Coons to be as plenty and as fat as they are this season. We hail the circumstance as a favorable augury, and predict that "that same old Coon" of 1840, will be at the top of the "simmon tree" next November.

The whigs of Washington county, recently held a meeting, at which Delegates were appointed for that county to the District Convention for the 6th District, which is proposed to be held in Fredericktown, the first Thursday in March next. The best feeling prevailed. A Clay Club for the county was formed, and the following, among other resolutions, adopted:

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY ought to be, can be, and shall be, elected President of these United States.

The editor of the Boonville "Museum," Mr. CRANE, in making an inquiry as to the whereabouts of his cotemporary of the "Register," during the meeting in Boonville, titles him thus:

"Where was the gallant, blood stained veteran, inguis fighter, counsellor at law, and the great expounder and leader of democracy, Captain Ixa Van Nortwick, editor, proprietor and publisher of the Register?"

Enough of occupations for one man! We were not aware that Capt. Van Nortwick ever "killed his inguis," although we knew he had winged a CRANE.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—The Glasgow "Pilot" says: "The farmers of the country, and our citizens generally, will no doubt be pleased to learn that Mr. CLARK, formerly of Boonville, contemplates erecting in Glasgow an extensive steam Flouring-Mill. We understand that Mr. C. unites great energy with much practical experience in the milling business. The work will be commenced shortly."

The annual session of the New York Legislature commenced on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The House chose Elisha Litchfield, of Onondaga, Speaker; James R. Rose, of Albany, Clerk; Jonathan P. Couch, of Chemung, Sergeant-at-Arms; and John P. Davis, of Ulster, Doorkeeper.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Boston on Wednesday, the 3d inst. Jos. Quincy, Jr., (Whig) was elected President of the Senate, and Thos. Kinnicut (Whig) was chosen Speaker of the House, by 185 out of 310 votes, and Chas. W. Story, Clerk.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of this State met and was organized on the 1st inst.—Mr. Cust was elected President of the Senate, Jas. E. Platt, Secretary, and A. Mack, Clerk. In the House, E. H. Lathrop was elected Speaker and A. W. Herry, Clerk. Gov. Barry then delivered his inaugural and afterwards his message.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday morning the 3d inst. Mr. James R. Snowden was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has arrived at Washington, and will, it is thought, remain there during the winter months.

The "Ohio Fat Girl," one of the survivors of the Shepherdeess, is being exhibited in St. Louis. She is only eight years old, and weighs 250 pounds! It is much feared the fright she received when the boat was wrecked, will be detrimental to her growth.

The Washington Spectator says that the following nominations were confirmed by the U. S. Senate on Thursday:

Greene W. Caldwell, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina; Alexander Downing, to be Surveyor General of Public Lands south of Tennessee; Wm. W. Stevenson, to be Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas; James McGoffin, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Joseph, Alabama; John D. Coleman, to be Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Alabama; Robert S. Hackley, to be Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida.

Gen. WADSWORTH THOMPSON, our Minister to Mexico, has tendered his resignation, and is expected home shortly.

Mr. Amasa Sprague brother of the Hon. Wm. Sprague of the U. S. Senate, was recently murdered near Providence, R. I.

For the Times.

Messrs. Benson & Green—I notice in the last "Times," a call for a meeting of the Whigs of Howard for the purpose of forming a CLAY CLUB, to which I give my most hearty assent, and would call upon the Whigs to again buckle on their armor and go forth to battle, with a determination to "keep the flag flying—die, but never surrender."

To convince the People of the correctness and justness of our principles and measures, we must lay them fairly before them, and maintain them by arguments—as we can triumphantly do—over those of our opponents.

We must be organized, first, however, and I am glad you have brought the subject before the Whigs, by a call for a meeting to form a Club. Keep the matter "before the people," and let the Second Saturday in March next be a day that shall long be remembered by the Whigs of Howard;—for, on that day, I doubt not, after we shall have met and had an interchange of feelings and sentiments, each and every one of us will go home with the words in our mouth—"Howard ought, must, can, and shall be, represented in the next Legislature by Whigs." Let this be our motto—let us go to the work cheerfully and zealously, and victory will be ours.

Look forward to the Second Saturday in March as the starting point. II.

For the Times.

To "Ma Chere Amie."

Sweet to the bee the opening flower,  
Sweet to her mate the turtle's moan,  
When she within her leafy bow,  
Pours forth her soul in every tone,  
And, as the sweet notes melt away,  
His voice takes up the gentle lay.

Sweet is the cool stream to the herd,  
When fiercely burns the summer heat;  
Dear, when the hawk pursues the bird,  
Its vine entangled, wild retreat;  
To th' swan, the lake, whose dimpled billow  
Springs up to kiss the drooping willow.

Dear to the roe the green hill side,  
O'er which at morn she gaily springs;  
To th' albatross the ocean wide,  
O'er which he floats on tireless wings;  
To the eagle his home in the deep blue sky,  
Beyond the ken of the human eye.

But dearer than to these their choice,  
Far dearer thou, sweet girl, to me,  
Then wilt thou bid my heart rejoice?  
O! wilt thou let me live for thee?  
And share alike in thy joy and sorrow,  
Thy dark to day and thy bright to morrow.

As the willow bound lake to the white breasted swan,  
The hill to the roe at the breaking of dawn,  
The stream to the herd when midsummer is nigh,  
To th' towering eagle his home in the sky,  
As the sea to the seabird, the flower to the bee,  
The dove to her partner, O! be thou to me.

Fayette, Jan. 17th, 1844. R.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Lewis, Mr. THOMAS M. LEWIS, of Platte Co. to Miss LOUISE A. C. daughter of Jos. Hughes, Esq., of this county.

## COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1844.  
Tobacco.—A good demand continues to prevail for this article, but purchasers are generally reluctant to pay the advanced rates current for some time past, and the more so as the period is at hand for extensive receipts. The sales since our last, amount to about 250 hhds, mostly second hand tobacco, at former prices, and we continue, therefore, our quotations, viz: inferior and common lots 24 3/4 and 24 1/2; 4 1/2 a 4 1/2 for X, second and first; fair lots 24 3/4 and 24 1/2; 3 1/2 a 3 1/2; fine lots 24 3/4 and 24 1/2; select 3 1/2 a 3 1/2, and a 3 1/2 per lb.

Flour.—The flour market has remained in a state of complete inactivity since our last. The tendency of prices is decidedly downward, but we cannot after our previous figures, and quote Ohio \$4 35 a 4 37 1/2; Missouri and Illinois a fraction more for favorite brands.

Pork.—The receipts of pork since our last have been very large, which, combined with a more limited demand, has had the effect of depressing the market for all kinds. We now quote mess \$9; M. O. \$8; prime \$7 50. There is but little bulk pork in market, and small sales are making at 2 1/2 a 3c per lb.

Beef.—Prime Beef for shipment continues in good request, but purchasers are unwilling to pay beyond \$4 25, at which rate only an occasional lot can be found. We quote \$4 25 a 4 37 1/2; Mess is dull at \$7 50 a 7 75 per barrel; half barrels \$4 50.

Lard.—There has been a fair demand for shipment to Europe, but it is rather subsiding, as buyers are unwilling to pay the full rates demanded. We still quote 5 a 5 1/2c according to quality, but have heard of sales of very ordinary at a fraction below the inside figures.

Bacon.—The demand for this article is improving, and prices are tending upward. We quote Sides 3 1/2 a 3 3/4; Shoulders 2 1/2 a 2 3/4; uncured Hams 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; ordinary canvassed 5 1/2; extra cured 7 a 8c per lb.

Grain.—Some small sales of shelled Corn have been made since our last, but buyers are not disposed to purchase largely, unless at a decline. We quote 35 a 37c. per bushel. Oats are in limited request at 25 a 26c. per bushel.

Wool.—We hear of small sales at our former quotation of \$9 50 per ton for Western dew rotted.